



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the states in the northern tier from Washington to Maine, as well as in the Canadian provinces. Another fact, brought to light by this review, is that Montana is the only state from which the Bohemian Waxwing is reported regularly in the Christmas Bird Census.

It was in the winter of 1908-1909 that the most notable visit to Clayton County, Iowa, was made by this Waxwing. It was reported to have been seen in small flocks in several places. Most of my observations on these birds were made in our own dooryard or that of our nearest neighbor, where stood a mountain ash tree, loaded with berries. These observations were similar to those that have been published by others, therefore will not be repeated. But there was one feature of this visit quite out of the ordinary: On December 29, 1908, the day the Bohemian Waxwings arrived, a vast flock of birds was seen by two observers at points a half mile apart, and as there was a difference of about an hour in the time of the two observations there may have been two flocks or the first flock may have divided into smaller flocks. The first observer was Mr. Jerome Jones, who stated that soon after daylight a vast flock of birds flew over his head, "millions of them" he estimated; that they covered the sky and were several minutes in passing. When a boy, he had an interest in birds above the average, and is a man careful in his statements. The other observer was Mrs. D. A. Wright, whose description of the flock was written down soon after it passed and was substantially as follows: About eight o'clock in the morning she saw a flock, containing thousands of birds, fly northeast. They flew as closely together as birds ever do and covered a space from two hundred to three hundred feet in width and were two or three minutes in passing. She believed they were Bohemian Waxwings, nine of which for the following eighteen days frequented her mountain ash tree.

There seems to be no other species to which to assign the birds of this great flock. In corroboration of this conclusion we have this quotation "Professor Baird mentioned that Mr. Drexler saw 'millions' on Powder River, (Montana) in flocks rivalling in extent those of the Wild Pigeon." This is quoted in 'The Auk' for January, 1908, by E. S. Cameron in his account of the vast numbers of Bohemian Waxwings that visit Montana in winter. Again in 'The Auk' for October, 1917, Willoughby P. Lowe writes of this Waxwing: "The enormous quantities that visit Pueblo Co. [Colorado] during some winters is astonishing, densely packed flocks two miles long and a quarter of a mile wide occur. When a Pigeon Hawk dashes into their midst the sound of their wings must be heard to be appreciated."—ALTHEA R. SHERMAN, *National*, via McGregor, Iowa.

The Loggerhead Shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus ludovicianus*) seen Killing a Large Bird.—On December 17, 1920, while hunting in a teepelo swamp near my house I saw a Loggerhead of normal size attack and kill, a very large Phoebe (*Sayornis phoebe*). The attack was so quickly made that the Phoebe was dead before I could stop the Shrike.

I then waited for the Shrike to return, which it did almost at once, and struggled hard to carry its victim in its *claws*. It dropped it twice before finally carrying it to a thick-leaved live oak tree in the swamp. I then made the Shrike drop its prey and found that the bird was killed by the *claws* of the Shrike in the interscapular region. This Phoebe was a very large one measuring 7.5 inches in length and was very fat. Never before in all my experience have I seen a Loggerhead kill so large a bird. In the winter in South Carolina many Palm Warblers (*Dendroica palmarum palmarum*) fall victims to these hawk-like birds.—ARTHUR T. WAYNE, *Mount Pleasant, S. C.*

Orange-crowned Warbler in Boston in Midwinter.—On December 28, 1920, in the Arnold Arboretum, Boston, Mass., my husband and I found two Orange-crowned Warblers (*Vermivora celata celata*) feeding with five or six Chickadees. The birds kept in rather low, leafless shrubbery most of the half hour we had them under observation, but at times both Chickadees and Orange-crowns fed upon something found in the thick clusters of dried leaves hanging upon the white oaks. We were especially interested to find two of the warblers together, as most of the records for our section seem to be for single birds.—HELEN GRANGER WHITTLE, *Cambridge, Mass.*

The Proper Name of the Pine Warbler.—The confusion of the Pine and Blue-winged Warblers by the early writers, owing to the poor quality of Catesby's plate of the former, is well known, as is also the fact that Linnaeus, who never saw either species, supposed when he published the name *Certhia pinus* that he was naming the Pine Creeper of Catesby, whereas his description, taken from Edwards, was based upon the Blue-wing. His name *pinus* has therefore, very properly, always been applied to this latter species.

Alexander Wilson in 1811 untangled the confusion and clearly separated Catesby's Pine Creeper which he called *Sylvia pinus*, his specific name being current for seventy-five years. Then, in 'The Auk' for 1885, p. 343, Dr. L. Stejneger reviewed the subject stating that Wilson "well aware of the term *Sylvia pinus* did not intend it as a new name, but simply restricted it to Catesby's bird." He therefore proposed to drop Wilson's name and adopt *vigorsii* of Audubon.

Only two authors actually used the term "*Sylvia pinus*" prior to Wilson and these were Latham and Vieillot who were simply transferring Linnæus' "*Certhia pinus*" to the genus to which, at that time, it belonged.

Now Wilson may have intended to "restrict" the earlier name but it is much more likely that he intended to name Catesby's bird "*Sylvia pinus*," regardless of what anyone else had done, and that is precisely what he did. As he nowhere mentions *Certhia pinus* Linn. nor *Sylvia pinus* Lath., and had never seen Vieillot's work, it does not seem that we have any right to infer that he meant to do anything beyond what he actually did,